

**DISORDER AT AIKEN MEETING.**

**FACTIONAL FEELING COMES UP WHEN RICHARDS TELLS WHY HE OPPOSES SMITH.**

Shouts for Smith and Blease and Richards when Candidate Announces His Support of Blease—Manning Receives Hearty Applause when He Announces His Law and Order Plank—Other Candidates Well Received and Given Attention.

Aiken, July 14.—Disorder and a display of factional feeling that outdistanced previous meetings resulted here today when John G. Richards, candidate for governor, read a statement of his position in opposing E. D. Smith for the United States senate. Smith supporters apparently attempted to drown out the speaker, while Blease supporters and those wanting an impartial hearing were equally emphatic and demonstrative in their desire to have the speaker finish. The audience previous to this outburst had been but intermittently enthusiastic and had given each candidate a courteous reception and close attention. By the injection of a discussion of the merits of Blease and Smith for United States senate the calm was ruffled.

Through the severe arraignments of policies of the present administration supporters of the governor remained comparatively impassive at the start and far into the speaking of the candidates for governor the crowd showed a marked tendency to accept the statements from the speakers without question. Their applause and cheers were distributed accordingly. Possibly the best illustration of the disorder that prevailed during Mr. Richards' speech was the fact that he was on the stand for 25 minutes, speaking in the face of a crowd that yelled madly for Blease, Smith and Richards. Mr. Richards picked up a glass as though preparing to throw it at one of the hecklers who became very personal.

The meeting of the candidates for state offices was held in Geddings park, one of 43 parks in the town of Aiken.

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by L. T. Wilds, county chairman, who turned over the chair to G. L. Toole.

M. C. Willis, candidate for adjutant general, was the first to speak. There were about 50 persons in the audience. W. W. Moore, candidate for reelection as adjutant general, answered the charges of his opponent.

Candidates for railroad commissioner spoke next as follows: W. L. Witherspoon, George W. Fairley, C. D. Fortner, Frank W. Shealy, J. H. Wharton. James Cansler has not rejoined the party. When these candidates had finished speaking the crowd had increased to about 700 persons, many of them women.

There was applause when C. D. Fortner said: "On August 25 Blease will make E. D. Smith look like 20 cents."

J. A. Hunter, candidate for lieutenant governor, was applauded when he told of his part in the investigation of the State Hospital for the Insane. He was followed by B. Frank Kelley, Andrew Jackson Bethea and William M. Hamer.

A. G. Brice, candidate for attorney general, said that he voted against the usury bill because in his part of the State the banks charged no more than 8 per cent interest.

Thomas H. Peoples, candidate for reelection, characterized himself as the "servant of the people." He charged that his opponent had voted against a bill for the giving of free school books. He spoke of his record as attorney general for the past 18 months, asking reelection on the basis of what he has done in that time.

A. W. Jones, candidate for reelection as comptroller general, delivered his customary speech, defending his administration against the previous attacks of his opponent. Mr. Jones averred that it was not his duty, but the duty of the attorney general to attend to the loss of moneys in the Lexington County Savings bank.

Charles A. Smith, lieutenant governor and candidate for governor, stated that the question of law and order went hand in hand with the liquor question. He declared himself in favor of local option prohibition.

"Why do the anti-saloon leagues of our State remain silent on this question?" he asked.

"We are not prepared to double our educational facilities," said Mr. Smith, in defending his position on the compulsory school attendance question.

Mr. Smith was given four bouquets.

Mendel L. Smith spoke of the responsibility attached to the office of governor.

"I emphasize two planks," said Speaker Smith, "the education of the masses and the enforcement of law and order." He spoke in favor of good roads, advocating the use of con-

vict labor on the roads. He called attention to the large percentage of white illiteracy in South Carolina. He defended his position in favor of local option compulsory education. He said that a State-wide compulsory school attendance law would work a hardship on 500 school districts in this State.

"We must respond to the principles of the medical profession in the matter of our health and happiness," continued Speaker Smith, who told of the work of the State board of health. Speaker Smith's statement that he would honor the verdict of 12 jurors was greeted with applause.

Lowndes J. Browning, in speaking of the liquor question as expressed by other candidates for governor stated that he was in favor of local option.

He asked that Mr. Clinkscales define his position on this mooted question.

Mr. Browning again urged that the State loan money to persons desiring to become home owners, thereby helping to solve the many rural problems. He made an attack on the present personal property tax, and advocated in lieu of it a graduated income tax.

John G. Clinkscales, in answering Mr. Browning's question, said that he had answered the question at Edgefield.

He gave out the following statement concerning his position:

"In view of the fact that the whiskey question has been brought up in this campaign, I wish to state my position on this question.

"I believe that South Carolina has suffered from the lack of constructive legislation on account of undue agitation of the liquor question and I, therefore, favor the enforcement of the present law.

"I will add, however, that I am a total abstainer and am personally against whiskey, but am not advocating State-wide prohibition in this campaign as some would have the people believe."

Mr. Clinkscales went on to say that he believed the lawlessness of today was due primarily to the abuse of the pardoning power.

He then went into his "hobby," as he himself says, of compulsory school attendance. He stated that it would not bankrupt the State to put such a law in force. "I am pleading for the 40,000 boys and girls of this State," he said.

Mr. Clinkscales was given a bouquet.

Robert A. Cooper spoke of the office of governor as the most important office in this State. He advocated the enforcement of law, naming the glaring exceptions of disobedience of the law in Charleston, with its racetrack gambling and Columbia with its "blind tigers."

Mr. Cooper stated that he was in favor of equalization of the school facilities of the counties. He paid a tribute to the work of Clemson college in all that it is doing for the farmers, and urged that the demonstration agents acquaint the people with the danger of the boll weevil, which, according to experts, will reach South Carolina in five years. He asked that support be given the State board of health. The speaker then developed his idea for a rural credits law.

John T. Duncan advocated the appointment of a public service commission. He then talked about what he calls his "system."

"John Richards," he said, "by the denial of his coattail swinging has advertised himself from Hellaballo to Boston."

W. C. Irby, Jr., recounted his fight in the legislature to sustain the veto of the governor on the sale of the asylum property in Columbia. He told of his work in the State convention in denouncing the rules adopted there. He charged that John G. Richards and Mendel L. Smith had missed this convention, fearing to give a vote on the rules.

He related the time when the mills in Aiken closed down, almost starving the people. "I propose to make every man who works in a mill join a union by law," he said.

Mr. Irby scathingly denounced the control of cotton mills by Northern capital.

Richard I. Manning said that the people of the State were tired of factionalism.

"The paramount issue above all others in South Carolina is enforcement of law. What difference does it make what laws you enact if they are not regarded," he said.

"South Carolina does not hold the place she once held among her sister States. It is said of us beyond our State lines and in our own legislative halls that we are a lawless people—that crime is condoned—that criminals frequently go unpunished; that the verdicts of our juries are lightly set aside; that the laws are disregarded. This, my fellow citizens, is a serious condition. Is it true? Are our laws disobeyed? We have a law against race track gambling. Does this keep this lawless and demoralizing set out of our State? Are criminals unpunished? Are the verdicts of our juries lightly set aside? You

know the condition. Men are brethren, are these things so? I answer yes. Is this condition to continue in South Carolina? Is it not so that life is not protected if you happen to be against the governor? Is it not the feeling abroad among the reckless, among law breakers that if murder is committed a petition for pardon can be secured and that if it is signed by the right ones, a pardon will be granted. My fellow citizens, no State can go forward where such a condition exists. It is time to change it. I promise you that if elected governor I will change it, that law will be enforced and this will be State-wide, not local or optional but everywhere in South Carolina."

His statement concerning his attitude toward the use of the pardoning power was applauded.

Mr. Manning was liberally applauded in outlining the rest of his platform.

Mr. J. B. Adger Mullaly was absent because of sickness.

John G. Richards referred to his various connections during 12 years with the State administration. He related his fight to separate the whites and blacks in travel.

"I am the one candidate who has called attention to the fact that the new rules will disfranchise 15,000 to 20,000 eligible voters," said Mr. Richards in answering the charges of W. C. Irby, Jr., that he had failed to attend the State convention.

Mr. Richards stated that he was opposed to compulsory education in any form because such a law would militate against the white child in favor of the black child.

"I am opposed to spending any money for the education of negroes until every white person is educated," he said.

"How are you going to do it?" asked an auditor.

"If you had as much sense as any man you can figure it out," he replied.

Mr. Richards was loudly applauded and the statement brought out factional demonstration when he said that he was going to vote for Blease in the race for United States senate. Cheers for "Blease" and "Smith" lasted for several minutes.

"Better look out for yourself," shouted an auditor as Mr. Richards read a statement concerning the position of E. D. Smith and his relation to the farmer, which Mr. Richards denounced.

The crowd got up from their seats on the ground, many of them climbing up on the stand, and one of the listeners from Blackville, it is said,

becoming angered and violent in speaking to Mr. Richards, was arrested.

Mr. Richards picked up a tumbler, looking threateningly at the crowd and cheers for "Hurrah for Smith" and "Hurrah for Blease" were frequent during the reading of his statement, which is as follows:

"When Senator B. R. Tillman organized the farmers in 1890 and hurled this mighty force of reformers against those who had control of our State government and through ring rule methods had dominated our politics for years, where was Senator E. D. Smith then?

"Did Senator Smith align himself with the farmers and those who were working to place the ballot and the control of this government in the hands of the people of South Carolina or was he in league with those who, under the leadership of Col. Haskell, had banded themselves together in an independent movement to defeat the will of the people of the State?

"Since Senator Smith has been in the senate of the United States has he been fair to the farmers and old line reformers in his recommendations for appointment to positions in this State, or has he been true to his predilections of 1890 and recommended only those who in that great revolution were hand and glove with the classes against the masses?

"Some years ago the merchants and cotton buyers required our cotton to be wrapped entirely up with not less than nine yards of bagging. Thirty pounds is deducted as tare before the price of our cotton is fixed. The price of cotton being much greater per pound than that of bagging, the farmer was in a measure recompensed for his loss in tare. About three years ago an edict, which may be called the edict of Charlotte, was issued forbidding the putting of more than six yards of bagging to the bale, which resulted in an annual loss to the cotton growers of not less than \$300,000.

"Since Senator Smith with two spurs on jumped astride of a bale of cotton and rode into the United States senate, the politicians have so completely covered our cotton bales that it is said no other covering is necessary and that we may expect another edict forbidding the farmers from furnishing anything but the ties.

"Did Senator E. D. Smith increase the price of cotton, if so, how?

"If Senator Smith increased the price of cotton, who increased the cost of living? I am having peas sowed today and they are worth \$2.50 per bushel. Who raised the price of peas?

"Where was Senator Smith during the recent State convention? I noticed that he delivered some addresses in South Carolina about that time which shows that he could absent himself from Washington, if he desired to do so. The Lee county convention elected him a delegate to the State convention. Why did he fail to attend?

"The recent State convention was composed of many who were in the Haskell movement and many others who were in sympathy with that movement. An effort was made by members of that convention, if not on the floor of the convention, then certainly by newspaper articles and otherwise, to influence the convention to adopt our general election requirements for our primary. This was not done, but the convention adopted rules and regulations that are unjust, that are unreasonable and burdensome and that have disfranchised many thousand white men.

"If Senator Smith is such a friend to the farmers of South Carolina why did he not attend the convention and use his influence to prevent this injustice to them. Why humiliate an ex-Confederate soldier who may be unable to write by making his mark? Why humiliate any white man who is so unfortunate as not to be able to write his name by requiring as a prerequisite that he make his mark. These club rolls are permanent records and can be used in future years as reference or as a source of annoyance, and that will prevent many who can not write from offering to enroll.

"Where does Senator Smith's boasted love for the farmer come in when he did not raise and does not now raise his voice against the great injustice done the farmer by the convention?

"Why was the farmer denied the privilege of having his name enrolled upon the club rolls upon written request, but was required to present himself in person, causing great sacrifice of time and much inconvenience he in most instances living considerable distance from the place of enrollment while the citizens of Charleston are given the privilege of having their names enrolled upon written request?

"Why should a voter in Charleston be given a right to vote after one year's residence in the State, while all others are required to reside in the State and pay taxes two years before being allowed to vote? This is taxation without representation, and why? Where was Senator Smith when all this happened, and what word of condemnation has he uttered

since it happened? When Senator Smith's newspaper champions and others, who are abusing me for exercising my right to vote as I choose, answer these questions, I may ask a few more."

Cries of "Hurrah for Richards," greeted the speaker as he closed, and a general uproar followed.

Charles Carroll Simms, speaking last, said: "We can not help South Carolina by becoming excited." Mr. Simms was given close attention, and the crowd quieted down.

He pleaded for the laboring people. He said that he had been a friend of Blease many years ago, and continuously since. He referred to the attitude of his opponents as being "sanctified."

**SENATORS DESERT PRESIDENT.**

White House and Senate Still at Odds on Federal Bank Nominations.

Washington, July 15.—The White House today is making a hard fight to keep the Democratic ranks in the senate intact on the question of confirming the nomination of Thomas Jones, as head of the federal reserve board. Although admitting that there are serious disaffections in the Democratic ranks, White House officials still express confidence that they will win. Democratic leaders who have deserted the president on the question are Hitchcock, Reed, O'Gorman, Martine, Lane and Vardaman. It is reported that Walsh, Myers, Clark, (Ark) Ashurst, Smith (New Mex.) will vote against confirmation.

**HEAVY RAINS IN LOUISIANA.**

Damage Crops to Great Extent—Nine Inches in Three Hours.

New Orleans, July 15.—Unprecedented rainfalls in Louisiana are causing great damage. Thirty-one coal barges sank at Lobdell from the sudden rise in the river, causing a loss of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. At Port Allen nine and one-third inches of rain fell in three hours.

**Good Crops at Rembert.**

Rembert, June 13.—Isaiah Young, a good colored farmer, a splendid man to have about a farm, came near sustaining fatal injuries by the falling of the smoke stack of an engine.

If you mention those who have good crops you will name everyone so we stop. The prospects were never better. "Hagood."

# BAGGING AND TIES 1914

The tillers of the soil are to be congratulated upon the magnificent prospects for all crops, which we sincerely hope will continue, so that our agricultural friends may reap a rich reward as the result of their year's labor.

Our business is largely dependent upon the farming class, when they prosper, we prosper, and we feel very grateful to them for the loyal manner in which they have stood by us for many years past.

You will soon be looking around for the wherewith to cover your cotton, as the indications point to a reasonably early crop and as usual, we are well prepared to take care of your wants in this respect.

We have all grades of bagging up to 3 lbs. per yard. Our Globe brand is a re woven fabric, but free from holes or any imperfections whatever. It will make an ideal bagging for persons running public gins, as it will serve the purpose equally as well as the new goods and costs very much less. Our Dundee brand

is doubtless familiar to you, as we have been selling it for many years. In Sugar Sack bagging we handle nothing but standard goods, which we have in 3 and 3 lbs.

Our experience has taught us that second hand ties are unprofitable as well as undesirable, so we are offering nothing but standard new goods. We carry a stock of both bagging and ties in our warehouse in Charleston, from which we can ship you direct, thereby saving the local freight from Sumter to those for whom hauling would be inconvenient. We are prepared to make shipments August 1st, payable October 1st without interest and you can depend on our prices being right. If you have any doubt as to that, it will be a pleasure to quote you. Soliciting your inquiries for this or any thing else in our line.

# O'Donnell & Co.,